

Brethren Evangelist.

S. J. Harrison, Editor.

"Let us go on unto Perfection."

S. H. Bashor, Vice Editor.

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SEND MONEY TO US BY
draft, or Express order. It is just as cheap
as a Post Office money order and much more
convenient for both sender and receiver.

The price of the *BRETHREN EVANGELIST* from June 1st to January 1st is
85 cents.

Brother Summers writes, "one more
added to the church at College Corner at
our last meeting and two at Salem charge.
The work moves on

Delegation after delegation of men, and
of women, of bankers, manufacturers and
other influential citizens have again and
again besieged the Capitol, swarmed, some-
times by hundreds, over its marble thresh-
old, and chased Senators and Representa-
tives through those splendid corridors
and Committee rooms, having in view the
same objects which have brought Coxey
and his army to Washington, namely, leg-
islative aid for a class of citizens.

* * *

As we have observed, these opulent,
these "respectable," these "capable" peo-
ple found no difficulty in gaining access to
the Capitol. They were not met by mount-
ed police, and clubbed to their knees, and
dragged by their coat collars to ignomini-
ous police stations. Oh no. They were
given free access to this suddenly inacces-
sible Congress, where they pressed their
shrewd mission, and generally got exactly
what they went for. They succeeded in
getting government aid of a very substan-
tial kind, millions of it. A whole, popu-
lous, and opulent section has been built up
on just this sort of respectable, gilded Cox-
eyism, the kind that rides in palace cars
and special trains.

But when the poor people of the land,
the ignorant, the unemployed, the hungry,
the despairing, send a delegation to Wash-
ington, in their clumsy, blundering way,
and that delegation traveling wearily on
foot reaches the city of blatherskites, all
worn and dusty and bedraggled with the
journey—when they reach Washington,
coming with the same request for govern-
ment aid, going to petition Congress to
save their class from the miseries of slow
starvation, bedressed and befeathered po-
lice, mounted on powerful horses, dash
into them, and knock them right and left
with heavy clubs.

These unspeakable tools have added
more weight, more serious significance,

more justification to this Coxey movement
all over the country than months of spout-
ing and speechifying on the Capitol steps
or elsewhere could have given them. They
have created new friends and warm sym-
pathizers for these people everywhere.
They have helped to put into the heads of
the working men ideas of violent revolu-
tion. They have fixed in the minds of agi-
tators and socialists the dangerous notion
of bombs.—*Buena Vista Advocate*.

I remark, further, that we have here
tried to build a church abreast of the times.
It is all folly for us to try to do things the
way they did fifty or one hundred years
ago. We might as well be plowing with
Elijah's crooked stick, or go into battle
with Saul's armor, or prefer a canal boat
to an express train, as to be clinging to
old things. What we most need now is a
wide-awake church. People who are out
in the world all the week, jostling against
this lightning-footed century, come into
the church on the Sabbath, and go right to
sleep, unless they have a spirited service.
Men engaged in literary callings all the
week, reading pungent, sharp writings,
can not be expected to come and hear our
ecclesiastical humdrum. If a man stays at
home on Sundays and reads the newspa-
pers, it is because the newspapers are
more interesting. We need, my brethren,
to rouse up, and stop hunting with blank
cartridges. The Church of God ought to
be the leader, the interpreter, the inspirer
of the age.

Did I say that the church ought to be
abreast of the times? I take that back.
The Church of God ought to be ahead of
the times—as far in advance as the cross of
Christ is ahead of all human invention.
Paul was 1,000 years ahead of the day in
which he lived. The swift-footed years
that have passed since Luther died have
not yet come up to Luther's grave. Give
iniquity 4,000 years the start, and the feet
of Christianity are so nimble that if you
will but give it full swing it will catch up
and pass it in two bounds. The church of
God ought to be ahead of the times.

I remark, further, that we have tried
here, in the love and fear of God to build a
church that would be characterized by con-
versions. I have heard of very good peo-
ple who could preach on for thirteen or
twenty years and see no conversions, but
yet have faith. It takes a very good man
to do that. I do not know how a man can
keep his faith up if souls are not brought

to the Lord Jesus Christ. That church
that does not bring men and women to the
feet of the Savior is a failure. I care not
how fine the building or how sweet the mu-
sic, or how eloquent the preaching, or how
elegant the surroundings—it is a failure.
The Church of God was made for just one
thing—to get men out of the world into the
kingdom of Heaven. The tendency in
churches is to spend their time in giving
fine touches to Christians already polished.
We keep our religion too much indoors,
and under shelter, when it ought to be
climbing the rocks or hewing in the for-
ests. Then it would be a stalwart religion,
a robust religion, a religion able to digest
the strong meat of the Word, instead of be-
ing kept on the pap and gruel of spiritual
invalidism. It is high time that we threw
off the Sunday clothes of sickly sentiment-
ality and put on the workday dress of an
earnest, active Christianity.—*Talmage*.

THE POPULATION OF THE EARTH.

Over half of the people of the world live
in Asia, and nearly one fourth of them in
China, which slightly exceeds the whole of
Europe in population. India contains a little
over one fifth, and Africa about one ninth of
the world's people. Less than one fourth
belong to what are ordinarily known as civil-
ized nations, and of these nearly one third,
or about one thirteenth of the total population
of the world, belong to the English-speaking
people.

The density of the population of different
parts of the world varies greatly in different
countries—being greatest in Belgium where
it is about 535 to the square mile.—J. S.
Billings, M. D., in *The Chautauquan* for
February.

THE TALMUD.

The Talmud is of very complicated compo-
sition, inasmuch as it has eight meanings.

In brief, however, it is a collection of notes,
decisions of rabbis and doctors on the books
of the Jewish law. There are two Talmuds,
the Babylonian and the Palestinian: between
them they contain vast stores of religious learn-
ing, of historical references, or geographical
hints, or archeology, numismatics and other
sciences. The Babylonian Talmud dates from
the Sixth Century of our era, the Palestin-
ian from the Fifth Century.—Trenton (N. J.)
American.